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Ceausescu Cables Disarmament Conference

AU241637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1511 GMT 24 Aug 87

["Message by President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/08/1987 — The International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development is an important moment of the fight for international peace and security, for all peoples' economic and social progress. I avail myself of this opportunity to address the participants in this important world forum a warm salute and the best wishes. The Disarmament-Development Conference takes place at a time when the international situation keeps being particularly grave and complex following the escalation of the arms race, the stockpiling of huge quantities of weapons, nuclear more particularly that can destroy the planet several times over. Military spending has increased at an unprecendented pace, absorbing and diverting huge financial, material and human resources. At the same time, conflicts and states of tension persist in various parts of the world, force is resorted to and brutal interference is made in other states' internal affairs.

World economy faces serious problems affecting all states, the developing countries in particular, the foreign debt of which has continued to rise accounting at present for more than one trillion dollars. The gap between the rich and poor countries has widened, bearing negatively on all peoples' development, on the life as a whole.

One may justifiably assess that a paradoxical, intolerable situation has been created, immense resources being wasted on arming, on the development and multiplication of ever more sophisticated means of mass destruction, all while mankind is confronted with numerous grave and unsolved economic and social problems.

It is a fact that in numerous countries, unemployment seriously affects the lives of millions and millions of families, that the youth in many countries are not secured jobs and have no prospects, which in turn generates profoundly negative phenomena such as high crime rates, drug addiction and others which degrade the human being.

It is also a worrying fact that even now, in the era of revolution in modern science and technology, a large part of mankind is illiterate and this phenomenon affects even the most advanced capitalist countries. Likewise, diseases, malnutrition continue to cut off the life of tens and hundreds of millions on all continents.

All these phenomena which bear on progress continue to exist and even amplify, all while every year the arms race swallows huge funds becoming an ever heavier, unbearable burden for all peoples.

In light of these realities, the act becomes ever clearer that unless military spending — which this year has topped the one trillion mark — is cut down there can be no positive solution to the serious world economic and social problems.

Setting from the close interdependence between disarmament and development, Romania declares most resolutely for the halting of the arms race, for a passage to real and immediate disarmament measures, for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional armaments, troops and military expenditure.

In the spirit of its entire policy of disarmament, cooperation and peace, and starting from the wish to make its own, tangible contribution to the efforts for a cut in military spending, Romania decided, already last year, through a national referendum in which virtually the whole people took part, to unilaterally reduce by five per cent its troops, arms and military expenditure. The resources thus released were alloted to economic development and sociocultural projects to benefit the entire nation.

Being of the opinion that conditions exist for all states to pass to military spending cuts, Romania proposes the adoption by the participating states of an appeal to freezing military budgets at the level of 1987 and reducing them by at least five per cent in a first stage, the savings thus made being used to meet their own socio-economic needs and enhance their contribution to UN technical assistance programmes. Such measures would release huge material, financial and human resources which should be used for development, would ensure the faster economic and social progress of all peoples, would allow for the allotment of ever more substantial funds to assisting the developing countries' efforts.

In consideration of all this, Romania believes that the present International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development should more resolutely urge to intensify negotiations in all disarmament forums, to adopting a comprehensive nuclear and conventional disarmament programe at the UN, in order to substantially reduce military expenditures.

We also propose that each disarmament measure should accordingly release available resources for development programs. In general, all disarmament agreements should include a clause stipulating that the resources thus released be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. An international development fund could be thus set up under the UN aegis, countinuingly contributed to by the savings resulted from the implementation of disarmament measures. An at least 20-30 per cent reduction of military expenditure would free huge funds that could help solving many serious social problems confronting mankind at present, more particularly the developing countries.

Another important aspect of the disarmament-development relationship is the fact that at present the arms racemonopolizes the creative energies of a large number

of scientists, swallows up a substantial share of the resources alloted to scientific and technological research on a world plane. Adding to all this are the negative consequences of monopolistic and military secret character on the transfer of key technologies from developed to developing countries in domains of vital interest for the latter's economic and social progress.

That is why, an undelayed passage should be made to tangible measures to ensure the use of science and technology for peaceful purposes exclusively, to reorient scientific and technological research from the military sphere to the settlement of the grave economic and social problems posed by the state of underdevelopment in which about two thirds of mankind live, to set ways and means for all the countries and nations of the world to freely benefit from the latest achievements of the revolution in science and technology on equal terms.

Romania is of the opinion that the practical aspects of the shifting of resources from military to peaceful uses, which should serve all peoples' progress and welfare, should start being examined within the UN.

In general, we think that under the current circumstances the peoples, the advanced forces worldwide should intensify their fight for the use and threat of force to be given up in international relation, for all interstate litigious issues to be solved only by peaceful, negotiated means.

Everything possible should be done for the firm promotion in the relations among all the states of the world of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, each people's right to develop freely and independently, in keeping with its will, without any outside interference. It is only on this basis that normal interstate relations, a lasting climate of detente, security and broad international cooperation could be ensured.

Our country will further do its utmost to contribute to the assertion of the peace, cooperation and disarmament policy, believing that it fully meets the interests of progress and development of the Romanian people and of all the peoples of the world, of the general cause of peace and cooperation worldwide.

With this in mind, I would like to once again wish full success to the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Statement on End of War With Greece

AU281839 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Today, on 28 August 1987, the Greek news agency ANA reported that the Greek government spokesman Sotiris Kostopoulos announced that Greece has officially lifted its state of war with Albania. The decision was made today by an act of government, which also declared that the total elimination of this situation will contribute to the further reinforcement of relations between our two friendly countries and the expansion of cooperation between them. In connection with this decision of the Greek Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania issued the following declaration: We have learned with satisfaction that the Greek Government has by a special act terminated the state of war with Albania, which it embarked upon in 1940 during the Italo-Greek war. The Albanian Government welcomes this act of the government of Mr Andreas Papandreou, which views the problem with political realism. Above all it is clear to us that the Albanian people and Albania have never fought against the Greek people and Greece. Our two peoples, both in ancient and in modern times, and in particular during World War II, have fought together on the same front against fascism, for the victory of freedom and national independence. Important steps have been taken recently in the progress of Albanian-Greek relations in various fields. The removal of this anachronistic law creates a better atmosphere for further strengthening friendship between our two fraternal peoples and expanding of cooperation and bilateral relations in general. The Albanian Government expresses the conviction that the further development of friendly relations between Albania and Greece will simultaneously help the cause of peace in the Balkans and beyond.

Party Daily Comments

AU301406 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 30 Aug 87

["Important Step for the Development of the Friendly Relations Between Albania and Greece — Article of the Newspaper *Zeri I Popullit*" — ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 30 (ATA) — The Albanian public opinion received with satisfaction the news about the decision of the Greek Government on revoking the "law of war" with Albania, which was introduced in the Italian-Greek war in 1940. This step taken by the government of the prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, bespeaks a serious and realistic approach to the issue. It responds to the interests and aspirations of our two friendly and fraternal peoples, who have lived and wish to live always in peace and friendship with each other.

The history have brought our people together and made them friends. They have waged a common struggle against the same enemies to defend their freedom, independence, culture and national identity. The common struggle and interests have strengthened and fostered the sentiments of mutual respect and friendship. In his well-known book "Two Friendly Peoples", the outstanding leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has written: "We love and respect the Greek people, because they, too, cherish the same sentiments of friendship towards the Albanian people. We are sincere with each other. Neither of us wishes the other ill, but only well. These are historical links, nourished with the common blood shed in struggles against the same occupiers."

The maintenance of the "law of war" with Albania over a long period showed that the state of the relations between the two countries was not normal. As for Albania, it has declared more than once that our country has never been in state of war with Greece and the Greek people. On the contrary, in the struggle against Italy and fascist Germany, they have been in the same front. The preservation of this anachronic law in effect has served only those reactionary forces which have tried to hinder the normalization of the relations between the two countries and to stir up quarrels between our two peoples and in the Balkans at large.

By adhering consistently to the principles of the good-neighbourly policy, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the Albanian people have always dealt with and developed the relations with the neighbouring Greece with care and maturity. Our government has always expressed its readiness for the development and consolidation of the bilateral relations in all of the fields of mutual interest, on the basis of the well-known principles governing the relations between the states. It has also greeted every positive step taken by the Greek Government in this direction, especially over recent years.

In the context of the positive development of the relations between Albania and Greece, this good will move by the Greek Government creates new conditions and a more suitable climate for the deepening of these relations. It also contributes to the peace and stability in the Balkans, against the efforts of the imperialist powers and international reaction to interfere in the internal affairs of our countries and to obstruct the development of the good neighbourly relation between them.

The positive developments in the Albanian-Greek relations proves that when the desire and the good will exist, through joint efforts every problem can be solved and every difficulty can be overcome. The distinctions in the political-social systems do not constitute any obstacle in our efforts to cooperate and live in peace with one another, on the basis of the well-known principles of the peaceful coexistence. In this direction a special contribution has been also rendered by the correct national policy pursued towards the Greek minority in socialist Albania. The Greek minority in Albania enjoys all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and carried out in practice, they enjoy the rights to preserve and develop their mother tongue, and their national identity, to develop their spiritual links with their nation, etc. Our party has always adhered to the principled stand that the

minority should serve as a factor for the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation with the neighbouring people.

The revocation of the "law of war" with Albania bears testimony to the correctness of the policy pursued by our party and state in their relations with Greece, to the correct implementation of the good neighbourly relations, to the desire for the normal development of the relations between our two countries. We express our confidence that this act will give a new impulse to these relations in all the fields. While greeting the wise decision of the Greek Government, the Albanian people reconfirm once again their deep sentiments of friendship with the fraternal Greek people and wish that the relations between our two countries should strengthen and develop ever more.

Economic Progress Report for 23-29 Aug

AU291911 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its newscasts and ATA in the material monitored from 23 to 29 August carry the following economic performance reports (sourceline of each report given in parentheses): The majority of collectives in Durres District have completed their plan up to 20 August. (Tirana Domestic Service 1800 GMT 24 Aug 87);

The "Steel of the Party" Combine in Elbasan has exceeded its plan to 20 August by 0.1 percent. (Tirana Domestic Service 1800 GMT 26 Aug 87);

Gramsh District exceeded its plan to 20 August by 6 percent, or 1.3 million leks. (Tirana Domestic Service 1800 GMT 25 Aug 87);

Kolonje District has exceeded its productivity plan up to 20 August by 3.8 percent. (Tirana Domestic Service 1800 GMT 24 Aug 87);

Librazhd District has exceeded its plan to 20 August by 4 million leks. (Tirana Domestic Service 1800 GMT 24 Aug) The District completed its 8-month plan on 26 August. (Tirana Domestic Service 1800 GMT 29 Aug 87);

Thirty collectives in Shkoder District have completed their 8-month plan. The district has exceeded its plan to 20 August by 1 percent. (Tirana Domestic Service 1800 GMT 26 Aug 87).

Jakes Arrives in Bulgaria for CEMA Meeting

LD312229 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Bulgaria — Milos Jakes, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Sofia today. He will participate in a meeting of secretaries for economic questions of central committees of communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member countries due to open tomorrow.

Zhivkov Greets UN Conference Delegates

AU291625 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] New York, 26 August (BTA) — Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a greetings message to the participants in the UN Conference on the Interrelationship Between Disarmament and Development, which states the following:

In the name of the State Council and the Government of the People's Government of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I send most cordial greetings to you, the participants in the first UN Conference on the Interrelationship Between Disarmament and Development.

The conference is taking place at a complicated, contradictory, and particularly responsible time for us all. The issue at stake is the very existence of human civilization. The arms race, caused by the aggressive forces of imperialism, is unquestionably dragging mankind toward a nuclear apocalypse. It is swallowing up colossal human, material, financial, and scientific resources, and is an obstacle to socioeconomic progress in the world and to the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The very fact this conference has been convened at the United Nations is a success for all those who take the realities of the nuclear age seriously and are convinced of the inseparable link between disarmament and development. On the one hand disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, is the surest way toward preventing nuclear catastrophe; on the other hand, it is only by making real arms cuts and by disarmament that it will be possible to release enormous funds to eliminate economic backwardness, foreign debts, hunger and poverty, illness and illiteracy in different parts of the world, to preserve the environment, and so on.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently approaches the complex issues of our time from positions of the new realities and the new political thinking. Bulgaria regards international economic relations as an exceptionally important component part of mankind's global security. We firmly believe that the dangerous militarist principle of "arms instead of development" must be replaced by the highly humane principle of "disarmament for development." It is precisely toward this end that the proposals of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and other Warsaw Pact states are aimed, that is, for complete and universal disarmament, and for building a world without weapons and violence, a world in which every people is free to choose its own path of development and own way of life.

I sincerely believe in the desire of those participating in this conference to work together to solve the general problems of mankind, so that life on our planet will be preserved and conditions created for the development of all nations on an equal rights basis, and for the solution of urgent problems facing the world today.

I wish you every success in your most noble mission.

Officials Confirmed in Lovech Oblast

AU291344 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] In Lovech today a conference of the oblast aktiv was held that discussed the forthcoming tasks faced by the Communists and workers of Lovech Oblast in connection with ensuring the uninterrupted functioning of the territorial management organs. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov took part in the conference's work. It was emphasized that the restructuring and democratization of social life now underway will not be fully implemented unless the socioeconomic development plan is fulfilled. Great attention was given to the tasks relating to fulfillment of the plan for 1987 and the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period, in the spirit of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee, and the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

The following provisional oblast leadership was confirmed:

Lovech Oblast BCP Committee: Nikola Tsonev, as first secretary; and Gencho Popov, (?Dimitur Balukov), and (Stoyno Stoynov) as secretaries.

The Executive Committee of Lovech Oblast People's Council: Kuncho Kunev, chairman; Khristo Stanev, first deputy chairman; Lyubomir Karadzhov, Georgi Gatev, Lyubomir Draganov, deputy chairmen; and Andrey Andreev as secretary.

Mikhaylovgrad Oblast Leaders Confirmed

AU291906 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Today's conference in Mikhaylovgrad of the oblast aktiv, in which Comrade Stanko Todorov took part, was held in the spirit of the July BCP Central Committee plenum and the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the formation of the new territorial territorial units — oblasts. A businesslike, critical examination was made of certain tendencies in the oblast's economic development, and measures were mapped out for the fulfillment of the annual plan.

The provisional leadership of the oblast was confirmed. The first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Oblast BCP Committee is Trifon Pashov, and Svetozar Petrushkov,

Petur Nikolov, and Stoycho Banov are secretaries. Goran Ninov is the chairman of the Executive Committee of Mikhaylovgrad Oblast People's Council; the first deputy chairman is Geno Toshkov; Aleksandur Petkov, Ventsislav Angelovski, and (Lyubimka) Daskalova are deputy chairmen; and the secretary is Stefan Nikolov.

Burgas Oblast Provisional Leaders Confirmed
AU291907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] At a conference of the Burgas Oblast aktiv held today the immediate tasks for ensuring the uninterrupted, normal functioning of the territorial organs of self-management were outlined. The conference, in which Comrade Pencho Kubadinski took part, discussed pressing tasks relating to fulfilling the plan for economic, scientific, and technical development in 1987.

The provisional oblast leadership was confirmed. The first secretary of Burgas Oblast BCP Committee is Nikolay Zhishev, while the secretaries are Ivan Ovcharov, Petur Peykov, and Vasil Zlatev. The chairman of the Executive Council of Burgas Oblast People's Council is Kostadin Yanchev; Atanas Stambolov is the first deputy chairman; Nedelcho Pandev, Georgi Yordanov, and Todorka Murdzheva are deputy chairmen; and [name indistinct] Panayotov is the secretary.

Razgrad Leaders 'Provisionally' Appointed
AU301830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] In the spirit of the decisions adopted by the July 1987 plenum of the BCP Central Committee and in accordance with the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the establishment of oblasts, the working people in Razgrad okrug must play their role in restructuring social life, in ensuring a steady and normal functioning of the territorial management organs.

This was emphasized today at a conference of the oblast aktiv, which was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov.

It was pointed out that restructuring must be accomplished simultaneously with a stable plan fulfillment for the 1987 period. The necessity of applying more extensive scientific-technical achievements in practical work and accelerating the rates of construction, as well as improving agricultural work, was stressed.

A provisional oblast leadership has been approved with Petur Petrov, first secretary of the BCP Razgrad Oblast Committee, and Boris Anastasov, Yulia Pirinska, and Petur Obretonov, as secretaries. A provisional Oblast People's Council Executive Committee has also been approved with Evtim Krustev as chairman, and Simeon Zakhariev, first deputy chairman, as well as Khristo Markov, Aleksandur Milenkov, Docho Karakachanov as deputy chairmen, and Ulyana Zimularova as secretary of the Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

Correction: National Assembly Session Opens

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Sixth National Assembly Opens 18 August," published in the 18 August East Europe *Daily Report* on page B 2:

Paragraph one, lines four and five read:...session by commemorating Stoyu Ivanov Nedelchev, a deputy-...(changing first name to "Pavel" to "Stoyu")

Husak Pays Working Visit to South Bohemia

AU311623 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Aug 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Comrade Gustav Husak on a Working Visit in the South Bohemian Region"]

[Excerpts] Ceske Budejovice (CTK) — Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, paid a working visit to the South Bohemian region on Thursday [27 August]. On the region's border, the highest Czechoslovak representative was met by Miroslav Slavik, leading secretary of the CPCZ regional committee, and by chairman of the regional national committee Miroslav Senkyr together with representatives of the Pisek district. Comrade Gustav Husak began his stay in the South Bohemian region among the working people of the "Seventh November" united farmers cooperative in Cizova. [passage omitted] During a stopover at a plot of the Drhovle united cooperative farm, Comrade Gustav Husak acquainted himself with the progress of the cooperative's 1987 harvest. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gustav Husak noted that the cooperative's results affirm the rising standard of our grain farming. According to current information, this year's grain harvest will be favorable, and there are prerequisites for exceeding the planned task. Even more important is to do everything to harvest the remaining areas of grain qualitatively and without losses. [passage omitted] In a frank and informal chat topical issues were then discussed concerning farmers cooperatives, the development of animal production, auxiliary production, and better utilization of science and technology. [passage omitted]

The working people of the Jitex national enterprise in Pisek welcomed Comrade Gustav Husak with a bouquet of red flowers and warm greetings. [passage omitted]

After the welcome by representatives of the enterprise, Comrade Husak inspected the knitwear workshop. Already on the way to the workshop he made frequent stops to chat frankly and in a comradely manner with Jitex employees. They spoke about how they are coping with the tasks of this year's plan, about the organization of work, working conditions, and the work environment. [passage omitted]

At the end of his visit to Jitex, Comrade Husak met with representatives of the party organization, of the management of the enterprise, of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, and the Socialist Youth Union. [passage omitted] They frankly discussed topical issues regarding the modernization of the workshops housing the dye and finishing departments, the implementation of scientific-technical progress, and the necessity to perfect the organization of work and smoothing out production. [passage omitted]

At the end of the chat, Comrade Husak expressed appreciation for the work of women in Jitex and in the entire consumer industry. Despite the fact that they are frequently working in difficult conditions and on shifts, they are purposefully striving to fulfill the planned tasks. He stressed that production must far more flexibly react to the demands of consumers. The disproportionately long time from a design of a new product to its coming on the market must be substantially shortened. This is the decisive prerequisite for both the young and older generation obtaining fashionable and attractive products faster. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gustav Husak further said that the purpose of the Law on the State Enterprise, which is being prepared and is the subject of an extensive discussion, is to create conditions for an active solution of problems which work collectives face and that were also discussed today. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gustav Husak paid a visit to the statewide "Land-the Provider" exhibition in Ceske Budejovice in the afternoon. [passage omitted]

Accompanied by Ondrej Vanek, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech SR, Comrade Gustav Husak, in particular, inspected the examples of modern agricultural machinery. [passage omitted]

In the animal production sector, Comrade Husak acquainted himself with the results of the work of breeding enterprises and united farmers cooperatives devoted to the growth of biological potential of farm animals.

In the course of his visit to the exhibition, Comrade Gustav Husak had numerous discussions with visitors, expressing interest in their lives and work.

During his inspection of the exhibition, as well as in the course of his entire stay in the South Bohemian region, Comrade Gustav Husak met with displays of comradely respect, expressing support for the policy of the CPCZ, the National Front, and the socialist state.

At the end of his visit to the South Bohemian region, Gustav Husak had a working meeting with the political representatives of the region in the building of the CPCZ Regional Committee on Thursday evening. The meeting was attended by members of the CPCZ Regional Committee Presidium, leading secretaries of the party district committees, representatives of the regional national committee and of the National Front's regional agencies and organizations.

Addresses Officials

AU311210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 87 p 1-2

[Unattributed report on a speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at a working meeting with the political representatives of the south Bohemian region, held in the building of the south Bohemian CPCZ regional committee in Ceske Budejovice on 26 August; the report is published under the headline "On The Urgent Tasks of the Party in the Current Stage of Development"]

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the content of the speech delivered yesterday by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, during a working meeting with South Bohemian regional political representatives in Ceske Budejovice:

Comrade Gustav Husak commended the results achieved by communists and all working people of the South Bohemian region in implementing the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He thanked the millions of Czechoslovak citizens for their work, both for today and tomorrow, for the certainty of our nations, our state, our socialist society, and for a better life for our people.

He went on to deal with the implementation of the program set out by the 17th congress. If we look at the situation during the 1 and 1/2 years since the congress took place, he said, we can state that we have achieved a number of successes, made progress in a number of areas, but at the same time many shortcomings persist. We have accumulated valuable experiences. We see the tasks and problems we are having to tackle more profoundly and more sharply. We have done a great deal in building socialism in our homeland. The position of the working man has changed radically; capitalist exploitation and bourgeois oppression have been eliminated. Equal status for our nations has been secured. The living standard of broad stratas of working people has increased profoundly. We have no need to be ashamed of the results achieved. We do not forget the mistakes and errors that occured in the fifties and during the crisis-ridden period of the sixties. We have drawn the necessary lessons from them for our future work. Figures, facts, realities, and analyses document the amount of progress we have achieved. The strength, viability and progressiveness of socialist ideas has also been confirmed in practice in Czechoslovak conditions.

We are not overlooking the fact that weak spots as well as negative phenomena exist in the moral sphere, that there are manifestations of indifference and passivity, and that the set tasks and resolutions adopted are not always implemented consistently in a number of sectors. In this connection he spoke about problems concerning scientific and technological development. How many resolutions have been adopted, how much paperwork has been done, how much has been said about this on various occasions, he stressed. There exist certain positive examples. After all, this year's exhibition Land — the Provider demonstrates this. Overall, however, scientific and technological development is progressing more slowly than required and more slowly than present world trends. The world is surging rapidly ahead and we must cope with such dynamism more effectively. Czechoslovakia is an industrial country; it ranks itself among advanced states and it must gauge itself against their results.

In agriculture, too, which ranks among the branches where we have achieved especially notable results, we have to apply criteria of high exactingness, Gustav Husak continued. We have something to boast about here.

Roughly 15 years ago, the party leadership initiated setting the objective of national self-sufficiency in the production of agricultural products in our geographical zone. Some people at that time regarded this aim as almost utopian. They grew accustomed to importing a considerable amount of grain every year. Looking back on the results achieved, it can be seen just how much socialist agriculture has progressed, how much its output, as well as those working in it, have grown. We can say with satisfaction that today self-sufficiency in basic agricultural products has been achieved in principle, coupled with good supplies of food on the market. This is a great achievement and proof of the correctness of our party's policy, Gustav Husak stressed.

He went on to say, however, that from the viewpoint of new tasks there is something to be reflected on here as well. We cannot lose sight of the fact that roughly one-third of the unified agricultural cooperatives and state farms have so far failed to reach an average level of economic performance. For a number of years we have been trying to bring those cooperatives and enterprises lagging behind up to the level of frontranking ones. The issue is not extremely hilly and foothill conditions; these differences manifest themselves in comparable conditions in practically all districts. Although some progress has been achieved, it is necessary to tackle this problem more vigorously. This is in our power to do. This year's exhibition "Land — the Provider" ought to inspire those who so far have failed to achieve even average results to reflect more deeply where the fault lies — in people, in labor organization, in remuneration, or elsewhere, and to seek a solution. One could also talk about problems facing industry, construction, and other sectors, as comrades here have pointed out, during the discussion.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to stress that along with our internal needs we have to take into account which direction scientific and technological progress is going in such countries like Japan, the FRG, the United States and others; what revolutionary changes the introduction of electronics and microelectronics is bringing in all areas. There is talk in the world about a third industrial revolution. All this we must take into account and draw appropriate conclusions for our activity. The main conclusion drawn by the 17th CPCZ Congress lies in the demand to speed up social and economic development. At the same time, he stressed that in order to make full use of the potential of socialism and the galvanization of the human factor, an overall restructuring of the socio-economic, political, and intellectual and cultural sphere is essential.

The present management mechanism no longer corresponds to the new demands and requiremenis. We have been adopting various measures to improve it but the

experiences confirm that particlular adjustments are no longer enough. The system of management that has been created during extensive development cannot accomplish the new tasks we are setting before ourselves. For this reason we have set about restructuring [prestavba] the economic mechanism as well as other areas and seeking new ways of management and new methods of work.

Gustav Husak said that a similar process is also taking place in other socialist countries. The essence of the matter is that socialism has entered a new stage of development. It is going through a period of profound change, creativity, a pushing through of new nontraditional approaches, of opening up new possibilities and perspectives. The effort to change engrained notions and habits is taking place everywhere. At the same time, each socialist country is acting in accordance with its own conditions, needs, and experiences.

In this connection, Gustav Husak singled out the importance of the CPSU's example in carrying out the line set by the 27th congress, the resolutions of the central committee January and June plenary sessions, which dealt with formulating the program for revolutionary restructuring of society, for the application of creative Leninism in the theoretical field as well as in practical activity. He stressed that the course of action taken by the CPSU significantly enriches the experiences of all socialist countries and the entire international revolutionary movement. It increases significantly the attractiveness and authority of socialism in the world.

The Czechoslovak Communists, our working people, warmly welcome and support the CPSU's course of action. They are drawing inspiration and strength for tackling their own tasks from its example. The changes we are striving to implement constitute the biggest intervention in the social and economic development management system since February 1948. They include the whole sphere of management and planning. They signal a transition from administrative to economic management. They create a substantially broader scope for the development of initiative and rights, for the accountability of work collectives, and for closely linking the end results of their work, the work of individuals to the socialist principle of remuneration. Taken all together, they call for profound change after decades of ingrained practice, change that naturally places great demands on people and on officials at all levels. Here lies the essense of the tasks that our Soviet comrades describe as the revolutionary restructuring of society and that are very instructive for us, too.

Hostile propaganda sometimes accuses us of being afraid to use the word "reform," Gustav Husak said. Why should we be afraid, since the measures we are drawing up and putting into effect mean profound changes in society. The word reform was discredited in 1968. Forces hostile to socialism wanted to use the word reform to set about dismantling socialism and destroying the communist party's position, the revolutionary gains of the working people, and socialist Czechoslovakia's foreign policy orientation. The allegedly minor difference between the events of 1968 and what we are doing today is that we intend to further strengthen and develop socialism's advantages, to make better use of its potential, to strengthen the working people's power, to enhance our citizens' political and social guarantees, and, on the basis of even closer cooperation with socialist countries, to consolidate our socialist state's international prestige.

At yesterday's working meeting with representatives of the southern Bohemian region in Ceske Budejovice, Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that the 17th party congress program, the strategy for speeding up socioeconomic development and restructuring, is now being worked out for the different spheres, in keeping with the resolutions passed by the fourth and fifth sessions of the party Central Committee. A particularly important item in that whole package of measures is the state enterprise bill. Discussion so far shows that the public is responding positively to this bill and that working people are linking it to their efforts to actively resolve further socioeconomic development issues. The bill creates new prerequisites for developing work cooperatives' production and social activities. It will depend on these prerequisites being used in an appropriate way to harness untapped resources in the interests of better economic results, thereby also satisfying their needs, raising living standards, and tackling social questions.

We attach great importance to finding out, during discussions on the state enterprise bill, the working peoples' views and experiences, said Gustav Husak. The results of the discussion will be assessed in a responsible way, considered by the government and the party Central Committee, and used to work out the final draft. The bill that is being drawn up affects all working people, both communists and those with no party affiliation, all our people.

Ensuring the party's leading role in the enterprises does not consist of spelling out that role in every clause of the bill. The principle of the party's leading role means that the party exerts a practical influence on the people, on cadre policy, and on all areas of work collective life. Given the great scope for activity which is to be provided for the autonomous activity of enterprises in developing their initiative, the party and the socialist state is the guarantor of society's interests as a whole. It is not, and nor will it be, the role of the party to take over the tasks of state and financial bodies, but as the leading political force, it must act by political methods and means in the economy and in society as a whole.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to point out that other measures and bills are being drawn up. A highly significant one is the bill on farming cooperatives, which will be submitted for public discussion at the beginning of September. This bill too, while acknowledging specific conditions for the farming cooperatives, is based on similar principles to the bill on the state enterprise. It

aims to provide greater scope for the activity of farming cooperatives to enable them to make greater use of their potential and apply their initiative. It builds on progressive elements in the existing system of agricultural management and develops them, and it develops and consolidates the tried and trusted principles of the socialist farming cooperative movement. It makes provision for the cooperatives — over and above agricultural production, which is their main activity — to develop their activities in further associated spheres too.

Another important bill which is being drawn up and which will also be presented for public discussion is the bill on nonfarming cooperatives — the producer, consumer, and housing cooperatives. The cooperative sector occupies an important place in our economy. It plays a large part in satisfying the people's needs, and has promising prospects for the future. That is why we wish to codify its status in the framework of a separate law, Comrade Husak said. The importance of the cooperative movement in our economy is borne out, for example, by the fact that consumer cooperatives account for some 25 percent of our retail trade turnover, and roughly 40 percent of all shops belong to them. Producer cooperatives provide approximately 8 percent of consumer goods to the domestic market. They contribute a great deal to the service sector, and their role in this sector is to rise even further.

In Czechoslovakia's housing stock there is more than one third of cooperatively owned flats, and we envisage that by the year 2000 this proportion will grow to at least 50 percent. We believe that cooperatives should play an even greater role in the development of socialist self-administration and in people's management participation. It is natural that we have to reliably guarantee society's interests. Draft bills envisage that the socialist state, who's role in providing for socially wide needs remains, must see to it that socially wide interests and needs are fully provided for. From this viewpoint, Gustav Husak went on to say, one also has to approach issues concerning the foreign trade sector. The state monopoly of foreign trade will be maintained, but the forms through which it will be realized must become mroe flexible. They must be brought closer for production, and where effective, they must be transferred to manufacturing enterprises. As a result of the policy we have been pursuing, Czechoslovakia ranks among the countries in credit when overall foreign exchange position in terms of convertible currencies as well as the liabilities and claims are taken into account. For this reason we possess both authority and confidence within international financial circles. We shall do our utmost to maintain this position.

Gustav Husak stressed that with regard to the concept of restructuring the economic mechanism, we proceed from the principles of democratic centralism. In the given stage, the issue is one of reinforcing its democratic aspect. We maintain the role of planning, and intend to markedly improve its quality; it remains the main instrument of socialist economic management, although its forms and methods will naturally change. The issue, however, is to go from the directive and detailed specification of material indices to strengthening long-range planning, and raising the role of long-range normatives, while making a fuller use of the value tools. Wherever desirable and necessary, state requirements will be provided for by specifically assigned commitments. The overall fact applies that at the present level of development it is not possible to manage and plan in such a way that individual enterprises and co-operatives can be told in details what to do. In this sense it is also necessary to alter approaches, methods, and organization of work of the central bodies. Work is continuing on the relevant drafts.

Gustav Husak recalled that during his brief visit to South Bohemia he heard from farmers, in the Jitex enterprise, and during this discussion [at the regional party headquarters in Ceske Budejovice] he heard many remarkable views and suggestions. He stressed that it is very important to listen attentively and patiently to all suggestions advanced by people. Not all of them will be adopted, but all of them must be weighed and balanced with the possibilities and needs. At the same time, apart from all the good things that have been done, the importance of people being informed properly and promptly about various measures so that a discussion can develop and views can be exchanged on topical issues of social development, has not always been sufficiently appreciated. Although various views will be manifested in this process it is necessary to discuss them and make use of all reasonable ideas and suggestions and conduct a systematic and open dialogue with people, which is aimed at generalizing experiences, at getting to know people's views, and at the same time at winning them over for the tasks facing us.

We must constantly bear in mind that socialist democracy means the unity of rights and duties. Throughout our political work, continued Gustav Husak, we must ensure that membership meetings of the party organizations and all National Front organizations, as well as different meetings and conferences, are businesslike and critical, that they allow frank discussion not only of the successes, but also of the problems which need to be tackled. Along with fulfilling the new and great tasks in the socioeconomic sphere, we must strengthen democratic methods of work in all party bodies, in the National Front organizations and in the national committees. Associated with this is the need to do away with different manifestations of bureaucracy at work. Consequently, in the spirit of the conclusions of the March plenum, we intend to discuss matters of the usefulness of the system of administration [aparat] which, in some sectors, has grown out of proportion. We have sufficiently mature and experienced people in the factories, national committees, and elsewhere who are capable of responsibly applying the policy of the party, National Front, and state in their specific situations. The important thing is that the decisions are genuinely made by elected bodies, and not by the administrative system as is often the case.

The comprehensive program for restructuring the economic mechanism which is now being drawn up, including the bills being elaborated in light of public discussion, will be presented at the end of the year for discussion at a Central Committee session. The Central Committee will also be dealing with the progress of restructuring in other spheres.

The purpose of restructuring the economic mechanism, stated Gustav Husak, is to create the conditions for intensive economic development, for overcoming shortcomings more quickly, for better satisfying the needs of the people, and for society's further social development. The intention is for restructuring to lead to better, higher quality, and more responsible work across the board and from top to bottom. The best grounding for the new — and let us say quite frankly considerably more rigorous — conditions for operating all enterprises, for their duty to provide their own resources for their own development instead of relying on the reallocation of funds and so forth, is an urgent strengthening of order and discipline in all sectors, and greater attention to the quality and efficiency of all work.

In this context, the highest Czechoslovak representative, speaking at yesterday's working meeting in Ceske Budejovice, also referred to fulfilling the tasks of this year's plan. He stated that the growth in industrial production was indeed ahead of planned intentions, but important qualitative tasks are still being met unsatisfactorily and the necessary results are not being attained. He criticized, in particular, the fact that roughly 30 percent of industrial enterprises are not fulfilling their planned tasks. All management bodies must responsibly analyze the situation in those enterprises and take specific measures to rectify it.

Gustav Husak spoke about the need to pay considerably more attention to production quality. He said Czechoslovakia has introduced quality control at a limited number of selected enterprises, to be carried out by bodies of the People's Control Committee. During these controls, serious shortcomings, mostly due to subjective reasons, lack of discipline, and irresponsibility, were found. Lessons from this also had to be drawn by those enterprises where the People's Control Committee bodies were not operating. Inadequate coordination between different enterprises and insufficient harmonization of planned tasks and supply and demand were found. In this respect, both the enterprises and central bodies need to take a more active approach. Any complex product is the result of cooperation among a whole series of enterprsies; one faulty part can jeopardize the whole product. Quality must become the focal point of the economy; this is a prerequisite for export success and for satisfying domestic consumer demand. The better the results achieved by enterprises in implementing this year's plan and the eighth 5-year plan as a whole, and the more thoroughly they remove shortcomings and improve production and labor organization, the easier the transition to economic restructuring will be.

Gustav Husak stressed that restructuring affects not only the socioeconomic sphere but also the social sphere. At its fifth session in March, the Central Committee dealt with the specifics of these issues. It stressed the need to make full use of the democratic facilities provided by our socialist system and, at the same time, to seek new elements and spheres for strengthening democracy and self-management. The purpose of these measures is to heighten the individual's role and to develop the people's awareness and initiative as essential preconditions for our socialist society's further progress, for a new quality of socialist development, and for consolidating the socialist system. These are important issues which are also expressed in the state enterprise bill. We begin with the fact that issues of enterprsie finances, of using and distributing funds, of social development priorities, and so forth affect the collectives as a whole, the very collectives that will now have the opportunity to have their say in decisions made about them.

Gustav Husak said matters of strengthening socialist democracy, launched at the March Central Committee session, were now being worked out. In a nubmer of areas, however, there is no reason to wait. These demands must be applied in an enterprising way. Everywhere we must expect to be held accountable to the people, to consult them for advice, and to make sure that the political organs, in dealing with the people, never order them about. [komandovani] We attach particular significance to public information, public criticism, and control, which is being applied increasingly both in the media and in the party bodies and organizations' activities.

In all ideological work, too, proceeding from our acquired experiences and needs we must take a fresh look at a whole number of issues. From all that has been said, the enormity of the tasks emerging today for our party is evident, Gustav Husak said. The party is the initiator, engine, and guarantor of the restructuring. For this reason it is necessary to ponder above all on how to improve the party's work, how to rise to the level of these new tasks, how to push new approaches through in its everyday activity, new approaches to its political methods of working with people, to the principles of openness, to providing information, and how to intensify collectivity in work and to galvanize all communists to spread their influence. The issue is for the whole party to intensify its entire work, its influence, for it to bring to all society a firm resolve to step up the endeavor to master the tasks of the present revolutionary stage. At the same time, we must follow up the revolutionary traditions of the struggle against capital, against fascism, for national liberation, and for the establishment of people's powers and socialism's victory.

Gustav Husak spoke about topical international issues. He singled out the importance of the solid relations we possess for resolving internal tasks via our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. He said all the new tasks we have set for ourselves are bound with the struggle we are conducting

jointly with the world's peaceful and progressive forces to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace. He stressed that these aims are best served by the concrete results of constructive work. We welcome the pledges the working people have adopted in honor of the great festive day of the working people, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is a good thing that these pledges are being linked to pledges honoring the 40th anniversary of victorious February, the concrete manifestation of our struggle in the spirit of the ideas of the Great October for socialism's victory in our homeland.

Closing his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the decisive aspect of all the party's work is consistant realization of the tasks decided on at the 17th congress. Toward this end, it is necessary to mobilize all forces of the party and society. He said: We possess the necessary prerequisites to successfully master these great tasks.

Mozambican Defense Minister's Visit

Meets Honecker

LD311625 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) – Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, today received the military delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique which is now in the GDR. It is led by Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of national defense.

During the friendly meeting at the SED Central Committee building, the Mozambican defense minister reported on the struggle by his people and the popular liberation forces in defense of their revolutionary achievements against the armed bands supported by South Africa. The latest massacres have demonstrated to world public opinion that the Mozambique National Resistance gangs are continuing the undeclared war against the Mozambican people with extreme brutality.

The guest expressed gratitude for the GDR's solidarity and aid, especially in the training of cadres, who are urgently required for the further building of his country.

Erich Honecker referred to the close relations between the two countries' peoples which are steadily developing on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Southern Africa is one of the most volatile regions in the world. The GDR fully agrees with the assessment of Mozambique and the other Frontline States that the apartheid regime is the main obstacle to the peaceful development of the independent states in southern Africa and the source of great danger to security and world peace.

The GDR follows Mozambique's struggle with every sympathy. The Frontline States and the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia are uniting more and more closely against apartheid and for repulsing the policy of destabilization and aggression pursued by South Africa and its imperialist allies. As in the past, the GDR will continue to stand firmly and with solidarity at the side of the Mozambican people, the other Frontline States, the ANC, and SWAPO, Honecker assured.

During the talk, the two sides described the defense of peace in Europe and in Africa as the most important task of the present. In this connection, Army General Chipande welcomed the decisions adopted at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. Like all of mankind, his country supports the ending of the arms race. It demands that space and the world's oceans be put in the service of progress and not turned into regions of military deployment.

Final Talks With Kessler

LD311358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) — Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Politburo and Mozambican minister for national defense, met at the GDR Defense Ministry today for a final talk.

Both sides described the visit by the Mozambican military delegation as of value for further deepening close friendly relations between their parties, states, and armies. Army General Chipande expressed thanks for the many signs of sincere friendship and solidarity which were accorded him and the members of the deputation during their stay in the GDR.

Army General Kessler wished the Mozambican people and their Armed Forces much success in the just struggle for the defense of their revolutionary achievements.

Taking part in the meeting were deputies of the defense minister and the foreign minister, as well as Julio Goncalo Braga, Mozambican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR.

The delegation was bidden farewell in a military ceremony on the same day at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Iglesias' Visit

Arrives 30 Aug

LD302036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) — Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias arrived in Berlin today on an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The guest was warmly welcomed at Schoenefeld Airport by Deputy [Foreign] Minister Bernhard Neugebauer. The airport was decorated with the flags of the two countries.

Talks With Fischer Begin

LD311628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) — The foreign ministers of the GDR and the Republic of Uruguay, Oskar Fischer and Enrique Iglesias, today began their official talks.

Questions of securing peace, ways of preventing a nuclear inferno, ending the arms race, as well as the developing cooperation between both countries were the main topics discussed. They emphasized the great significance of peaceful cooperation based on equality between states for improving the international situation.

They stressed the need to end the arms race on earth, prevent the militarization of space, achieve progress along the path toward disarmament and settle international disputes solely by peaceful means.

Both sides agreed that the complicated international situation requires new thinking and far-sighted actions in international politics. It is therefore urgent that constructive political dialogue be continued with all forces interested in peace and understanding.

Oskar Fischer briefed his Uruguayan guest on GDR efforts to achieve a worldwide coalition of sense and realism. He pointed out that the GDR's policy of dialogue is directed toward the reduction of tensions and at aiding the strengthening of trust and cooperation. This is of great importance in view of the growing arsenals of weapons, and the continuing destabilization of the international situation worsened by the continuing regional conflicts.

The foreign ministers stressed that the conclusion of an agreement on the complete removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles would be an event of historical consequence which would create a favorable climate for the resolution of further problems facing the world. Everything possible must be done so that this agreement is achieved, which would open the door for genuine disarmament.

During their discussion of the situation in Central America, Oskar Fischer and Enrique Iglesias expressed their satisfaction over the signing of the document on the "Process for the Creation of a Strong and Lasting Peace in Central America" by the five Central American countries' presidents. Every state interested in detente has the right and the duty to support a political resolution to the problem in accordance with the norms of international law. In this context Oskar Fischer paid tribute to Uruguay's active role in the group supporting the Contadora process.

The Uruguayan guest heard Oskar Fischer's explanation regarding GDR developments and for his part gave a resume of Uruguay's domestic and foreign policies, and role in international life.

Oskar Fischer and Enrique Iglesias expressed their firm conviction that the Uruguayan foreign minister's visit to the GDR would give new impetus to the close, traditionally friendly cooperation between the two countries and peoples, which are developing on several levels. Harmonious or similar opinions on today's basic issues are a solid and sturdy foundation for this.

The foreign ministers will meet tomorrow morning for a final talk. [passage omitted]

Meets Stoph

LD311707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) — Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. Willi Stoph explained to his Uruguayan guest the course of the unity of economic and social policy as the basis for the successful development of the GDR into a politically stable and economically strong socialist state. He stressed that the GDR needs nothing more urgently than peace for securing its development. It is led by this in its dialogue with all forces interested in peace and social progress.

The Uruguayan minister briefed his host on the efforts by his country's government to promote initiatives such as the document of Guatemala on the peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America.

Both parties agreed that all states, both small and large, bear a great responsibility for preserving the world from a nuclear war. They assessed bilateral relations as positive. The first meeting of the joint GDR-Uruguayan commission in Berlin in July pointed to new potential for the development of economic cooperation.

Meets Trade Minister Beil

LD311748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) — GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil today met Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Enrique Iglesias in Berlin. They discussed the state of and prospects for economic relations, underlining their interest in and discussing measures for deepening economic cooperation between the two countries.

Departs 1 Sep

LD011000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0654 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) — Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Uruguay, ended his official visit to the GDR this morning. He was given a warm send-off at Berlin's Schoenefeld airport by the GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer. The Uruguayan and GDR Ambassadors, Leslie H. Close-Pozzo and (Alfred Patzak), were in attendance.

Earlier Oskar Fischer and his guest signed an agreement on cooperation and concluded their official talks.

Honecker Greets Costa Rican Party Leader

AU311902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) — The SED Central Committee has addressed the following cable, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Manuel Mora Valverde, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Costa Rican People's Party:

Esteemed Comrade Manuel Mora Valverde,

I convey to you cordial congratulations on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Costa Rican People's Party on behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself.

I wish you good health, creative vigor, and further successes in your responsible activity at the head of the Costa Rican People's Party.

With communist greetings, SED Central Committee E. Honecker general secretary

Honecker Thanks For Birthday Greetings

AU311906 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 87 p 2

["Erich Honecker's Gratitude"]

[Text] Workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and of the armed forces, citizens from all strata, labor veterans, youths, and children have conveyed their congratulations and many tokens of affinity to me on my 75th birthday. Unfortunately, I am unable to reply personally to all these. This is why I am expressing my most heartfelt gratitude this way.

Erich Honecker

Felfe, PCP Leader Lourenco Meet in Berlin

LD290919 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) — The SED and the PCP see the current central task facing all forces of reason and goodwill as averting the danger of a nuclear inferno and attaining concrete progress in disarmament. This was stressed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Antonio Dias Lourenco, member of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee, during an exchange of views in Berlin on Friday.

Their parties are determined to make the maximum contribution to achieve these goals. An historic step along the path toward a nuclear weapons-free world would be an agreement between the USSR and the United states on medium-range missiles, on the basis of a global double-zero solution; this has been brought within reach by Soviet initiatives.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction with the development of fraternal trusting relations between them, and they discussed measures for further strengthening these ties.

Felfe Receives PZPR CC Member Kucza

AU311849 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-3O Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)— On Friday [28 August] Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for friendly talks Ernest Kucza, member of the Central Committee and head of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee. He gave an account of the SED's work in implementing the decisions of its llth party congress for the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace. There was an exchange of views on the state of cooperation between the SED and the PZPR, and on its further development.

Participating in the talks were: Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee department for international relations; and Kazimierz Szablewski, PPR charge d' affaires ad interim to the GDR.

SED's Herrmann Receives KKE's Chalwatzis

AU311929 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] On Thursday [27 August] Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with Spyros Chalwatzis [spelling as published] candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist party [KKE], for an exchange of views on topical problems related to the international situation and to the struggle of their parties. The interlocutors stressed the concurring positions of the SED and the KKE to help the current processes toward arms limitation and disarmament through the coordination of all forces of peace and realism, particularly in Europe, in the interest of the peaceful existence of all peoples.

Joachim Herrmann gave an account of the great efforts of the GDR's working people for the further implementation of the decisions of the llth SED Congress and Spyros Chalwatzis explained how the Greek Communists are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy,and social progress on the basis of the decisions of their 12th party congress.

Berlin SED Offers Military Policy Lectures

AU311905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 87 p 8

[Text] Party Announcement — The first event in the cycle "Problems of the SED's military policy and of socialist military education" will take place on Wednesday 2 September 1987, from 1800 to 1900 at the educational institution of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, Franzoesische Strasse No 35.

Berlin SED Bezirk leadership educational institution

Church Affairs Official on Military Service

LD271224 Hamburg DPA in German 0620 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA) — In the GDR, between 500 and 1,000 young men a year refuse to do their military service in the National People's Army. They have to do a type of substitute service as construction soldiers under military supervision. The number of total conscientious objectors amounts to 40 or 50. In addition, there are 170 Jehovah's Witnesses, who for religious reasons, wholly reject service under arms. Klaus Gysi, the GDR state secretary for church affairs, gave these figures in a discussion with journalists from the Federal Republic concerning questions on the relationship between church and state in the GDR.

Thuringian Bishop Werner Leich, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, gave broad confirmation of these figures in a later conversation. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Strougal's Visit

Holds Talks With Kadar

LD311340 Budapest MTI in English 1157 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Lubomir Strougal, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Monday in the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee. At the cordial and comradely meeting the sides exchanged views on the experiences of the social-economic renewal and reform processes that are taking place in the two countries, on timely tasks, and the opportunities of developing Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations, particularly in the economic sphere. The sides reviewed several major international issues, with particular attention devoted to strengthening European security and cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary.

Meets with Grosz

LD311333 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) — Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held a private meeting with Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Monday morning in the Parliament building. Lubomir Strougal is currently in Hungary on a friendly working visit.

Simultaneously to the high-level exchange of views, the members of the party accompanying the Czechoslovak prime minister held talks with their Hungarian counterparts in the guest house of the Hungarian Government.

Economic Work Stressed

LD311927 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) — Monday morning's talks between Karoly Grosz and Lubomir Strougal were followed by a second round in parliament in the afternoon. After the private meeting between the two government heads, plenary talks were held between the Hungarian leaders and their Czechoslovak partners.

The members of the negotiation group headed by Karoly Grosz were Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Janos Ambrus, and Bela Kovacs, Hungary's ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The members of the negotiation group headed by Lubomir Strougal were Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Hrivnak, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee Vaclav Urban, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jan Stracar, and Czechoslovakia's Ambassador to Hungary Ondrej Durej.

According to information received by MTI, at the full session of the negotiating group Jozsef Marjai and Pavol Hrivnak, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Committee for Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation, briefed the government heads on the results of their talks. As they reported, in developing bilateral relations both the Hungarian and the Czechoslovak side devote outstanding attention to cooperation agreements and establishing specialization accords, as well as to strengthening existing agreements. At the same time they stressed that in several sectors of the economy, such as machine manufacture and light industry, further work must be defined, relying on achievements to date. At the meeting they dealt with the intensification of cooperation in car manufacture and took a mutual position in favour of achieving a balance in commodity exchange turnover while expanding deliveries.

Then, Karoly Grosz and Lubomir Strougal, summing up the results of their talks, concluded that the working visit was an opportunity for an efficient exchange of views. The experience of their talks in a constructive and open atmosphere will assist in the completion of the tasks resolved on at the meeting held last year between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak. At the current meeting they primarily discussed the fundamental issues through which bilateral relations can be made more dynamic in all areas of cooperation.

Finally, the government heads agreed that similar working meetings, useful to both sides must be held regularly.

The negotiations between the two government heads were complemented by talks between counterparts during the course of the day. The personalities accompanying Lubomir Strougal debated certain issues of sectoral relations with Hungarian colleagues. Jozsef Marjai held talks with Pavol Hrivnak, Lajos Berenyi with Vaclav Urban, Janos Ambrus with Jan Stracar, and Miklos Barity with Jaromir Johannes. The first deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia also met Peter Varkonyi.

Interviewed on Ties

LD312237 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Interview granted by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Hungarian radio correspondent Szabolcs Udvardelyi in Budapest on 31 August; Strougal respnds in Czech with superimposed Hungarian translation — recorded]

[Text] [Udvardelyi] Reconstruction of the economic mechanism is being developed in Czechoslovakia. In one of your speeches you described this as an economic reform. What is the objective, and what are the most important changes?

[Strougal] I believe that sometimes Hungarian public opinion unnecessarily deals with what is reform, and what is economic reconstruction. You have been doing

this work for a long time, and you are asserting economic reconstruction, not only theoretically, but in practice. Understandably, every economic reform has its own characteristics, because of the circumstances of the country in question. At the same time, every one has identical fundamental principles. Reform is nourished by the necessity that we must accelerate the effective development of the economy, we must strengthen the innovative processes we were unable to satisfactorily guarantee in the past 10-15 years. Reforms stems from our switching over from the hitherto, direct, centralized method of management to the methods of economics, which also means a certain kind of division of labor and division of responsibility between the center and the enterprise sphere. That is, it means that it strengthens the independence and responsibility of the enterprise sector on the basis of self-accounting. Naturally, it changes the working style of the center.

This, therefore, is the basis for, on the one hand, economic independence, and on the other management with economic means. Naturally, certain criteria are connected to these, which spring from the characteristics of the given country, but in the end, all these criteria must be brought close to the world market. The mechanism must be very flexible, one that is able to considerably adapt to the world market, especially to the circumstances in which we live, therefore, to the conditions of CEMA. Naturally we are still discussing, examining these issues. Not everything is concretely decided yet. There still exist blank spots for us, and we cannot demand for ourselves the privilege that what we say today is certainly the final solution, that it is certainly final and shows every path that leads out.

[Udvarhelyi] In connection with this debate, a very lively exchange of views is taking place in the Czechoslovak press on the draft law on state enterprises. You are also preparing the Cooperative Law. How have the leaders, and, so to say, the average people, reacted to the questions that have been posed?

[Strougal] The law on state enterprises has already been issued; that on agricultural producers' cooperatives will be published this week, and the draft law regulating the operation of nonagricultural cooperatives will be made public in about 14 days time.

What characterizes the draft law on enterprises? Debate is taking place first and foremost on independence, but I must say, very critically: At the lower levels of economic management in particular there is much more talk about independence than about the fact that with this, commitments must be accepted for the creation of output, effectiveness, and higher technical standards. Many people urge some form of transitional years for the introduction of full reform, but enterprises should already be standing in readiness, able to fulfil the greater requirements of quality and efficiency. I believe that this is the fundamental condition that we must fulfil, by all means, so that the law should be not only an abstract right, but an obligation addressed to workplace collectives. Understandably, the center must approach the issues from this point of departure, and it must clearly formulate the reform for every sphere of the economy.

[Udvarhelyi] How far are the planned Czechoslovak changes similar or different to the reforms implemented, and underway in other socialist countries?

[Strougal] I would not gladly evaluate the reforms underway or being worked out in individual socialist countries, as here, naturally, there are similarites and differences too, and this, in my opinion, is logical. Just for this reason, I would not like to say that in this one or other detail, or even in deciding circumstances, our experiences are the most convincing. I think what is common is that, whether we acknowledge it or not, we all have to adapt to certain economic laws, which derive from the world market. This of course does not mean that every price or every economic regulator is the same in all countries, but taking the differences into account we must start out everywhere from similar criteria. I think that the rapprochement of our countries should doubtlessly proceed along this path.

Finally, we must acknowledge certain objective laws, that stem not simply from prices but from hard currency exchange rates, credit and financial possibilites, finance policy. Alongside all these we must endeavor to approach certain legal norms. I think it is the common aim of all socialist countries to create a unified socialist market. This is made possible by the movement of goods and values, but the similarity of economic systems is also definitely needed for this.

[Udvarhelyi] in recent years, meetings between the highest Hungarian and Czechoslovak leaders have become a regular practice. The most recent prime ministerial talks were in Prague last year. Now, here in Budapest, what is it that counts as new, and what were the most important topics?

[Strougal] Understandably, we informed each other about the situation in our countries, and we exchanged opinions about the most important international processes. Here, our standpoint is the same.

We talked about the preparations for the CEMA Council session, but the most important topic was how we could strengthen our economic, trade, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

I must say that the dynamism of our development has slowed down a little, and for this reason we talked about concrete subjects, concrete branches in which we might cooperate better, create direct relations, perhaps even create joint enterprises. This touches some branches of the machine industry, certain chemical industry products, consumer goods, and particularly electrotechnics and electronics. In this latter, the Hungarian partners are better prepared for exchange relations and we are now greatly strengthening this sector, so I think that in electronics there are real possibilities for us to advance significantly.

We also discussed the subject of cooperation in the car industry, not just as a possibility for collaboration but also perhaps in the future as a higher level of cooperation. This would affect the Skoda cars made at present, the more modern version, and also the period of car manufacturing after 1990. The Hungarian side is showing interest. We too have an interest in this. Of course, we know that many other ideas for cooperation in car manufacturing exist for the Hungarian People's Republic, but I think we must endeavor for an agreement between us.

If I have to speak about what causes difficulties in these relations then I have to say it is the economic climate, primarily prices, the mechnism of price calculation. Here, in reality, there are very many unsolved questions, which the experts must study very seriously. If the independence of enterprises comes into being, then understandably the price question becomes much more important than when prices were balanced with central help. These questions must be analyzed, studied, and solved to the advantage of the two peoples, the two countries.

Discusses Visit With Media

LD312017 Prague CTK in English 1927 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest Aug 31 (CTK correspondent) — Czechoslovak- Hungarian talks in Budapest concentrated on the deepening of economic, scientific-technological and trade cooperation, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal told journalists at the close of his working visit to Hungary today.

Discussed during the talks was cooperation in concrete fields in which the two sides should sign agreements on specialization, establish direct contacts and possibly joint ventures. Stress was laid particularly on cooperation in the sphere of the car industry, namely in the production of Skoda cars and preparation of a modernized 1990 type.

Another important sphere is electronics, Lubomir Strougal said and pointed out the necessity to sign a long-term agreement on cooperation in this field up to the year 2000.

Concrete themes concerning agreements on specialization and establishment of direct contacts and even joint ventures also exist in the sphere of chemistry. It is in the interest of both countries to sign such agreements, Lubomir Strougal stated.

Departs Budapest

LD311809 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) — Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in Hungary on invitation of Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Budapest Monday evening, on conclusion of his friendly working visit. The Czechoslovak Government head and the personalities accompanying him were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Nemeth, Marjai Leave For Sofia CEMA Talks

LD312005 Budapest MTI in English 1848 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) — A party delegation headed by Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party left Monday for Sofia, to participate in the meeting of central committee secretaries concerned with the economic policy issues of the communist and workers' parties of members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The member of the delegation is Jozsef Marjai, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They are accompanied by Jozsef Nyers, deputy chief of a department of the HSWP Central Committee.

Retired USSR Generals' Delegation Arrives

LD311651 Budapest MTI in English 1615 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) — A delegation of the movement called "Retired Soviet Generals and Admirals for Peace and Disarmament," operating alongside the Soviet Peace Committee arrived in Budapest Monday for an exchange of views on practical experience. The delegation, arriving on invitation of the Hungarian section of the International Movement "Generals for Peace," is led by Colonel General Aleksandr Ponomarev.

Mozambican Defense Minister Arrives 31 Aug

LD311938 Budapest MTI in English 1846 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) — General of the Army Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party arrived in Budapest Monday for an official, friendly visit at the head of a military delegation on invitation of Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defense.

New Land Act Comes Into Effect 1 Sep

LD010926 Budapest MTI In English 0750 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — Hungary's new land act, drafted at the spring session of Parliament and taking effect on Tuesday, includes comprehensive rules and regulations on the ownership and use of land, turnover in landed properties and the protection of land.

The territory of Hungary covers 9,303.000 hectares. Eight million, two hundred forty-seven thousand hectares are cultivated, and 6,511,000 hectares, 70 per cent of the country's territory, are agricultural areas, Europe's

second highest ratio behind Denmark. At present 2,937,000 hectares are state property. the agricultural cooperatives are cultivating 5,690,000 hectares, including 58 per cent cooperative property, 4 per cent state and 38 per cent personal property.

The new land act makes it possible for cooperative farms to acquire, against compensation, the ownership rights of the state-owned land they cultivate, and to purchase land from state farms and locoal councils.

The law grants the large-scale farms almost complete freedom in shaping crop production patterns and selecting branches for cultivation. Under the previous regulation, a change in cultivation branch was attached to a special licence, while henceforward the licence will only be required for the plantation of forests, vineyards and orchards.

In the future one family may hold 6,000 sqhare metres of arable land on average. The new act lifts all restrictions on leasehold so that large-scale farms could lease the plots that can be more efficiently utilized by small-scale producers.

The land act eases the limitations on the purchase of real estates. The basic principle remains that one family or private person may possess only one flat and cottage. However, if a family comes into possession of more real estates by way of inheritance, marriage, adoption or through other legal channels, it has to be sold only in case the number of cottages exceeds that of family members, or if the plot is larger than 15 hectares.

Amendment to Health Law Effective 1 Sep

LD010935 Budapest MTI in English 0656 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — The second amendment to the Hungarian health law of 1972 entered into force on Tuesday. The new regulation considers health protection also an all-social task. It provides for the guarantees to be given to citizens in case of medico-biological experiments that can also be performed on humans in the interests of scientific progress, and the legal and ethical conditions of research. Only voluntary candidates in perfect state of health can be subjected to medico-biological intervention, and their preliminary consent in writing is indispensable.

The new regulation covers the use of organs and tissues taken from corpses for medical pruposes, with priority on the protection of reverence. The law includes a separate provision under which citizens are allowed to protest against removal of their organs and tissues after death.

The law decree regulates issues related to the circulation of medical substances and preparations which are not qualified as pharmaceuticals, for the conditions of the medical treatment of alcoholics and narcotic addicts. The amendment also provides for the compulsory medical treatment of narcotic addicts, similarly to drug addicts.

As of September 1, women and men are equally allowed to apply in writing for artificial sterilization for the purpose of family planning or for health reasons.

Government Spokesman Holds Press Conference

AU311353 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Aug 87 pp 1,5

[Correspondent Janos Gy. Kiss' report: "Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference — The Government To Submit Its Work Program to the National Assembly — Council of Ministers Holds Meeting — Any Increase in Producer Prices Should Be Preceded by Announcement" — in Budapest on 27 August]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [*Magyar Hirlap* Correspondent] Are there political public opinion surveys in Hungary and, if there are, how does the government make use of the results of them?

[Banyasz] The government is increasingly able to rely on scientifically prepared surveys and public opinion polls. In Hungary, leaders and the officials dealing with a given subject have been steadily receiving the results of political and economic surveys ever since the end of the sixties. I can mention here, for example the Telecommunications Research Center which carries out a very thorough analysis of the economic public mood twice a year. Based on this analysis, we are able to see the citizens' opinions about their particular situation and about the country's situation. [passage omitted]

[*Nepszava* Correspondent] What do we expect from the modernization of the price mechanism and the pricing system?

[Banyasz] A lot of passionate opinions have recently emerged concerning prices and the pricing system. There is hardly any need to prove that the government is not happy about certain price increases, either. It is essential to expand economic competition and strengthen the role of the market to consistently continue the economic reform. However, we are well aware that we can hardly talk about a market based on supply and demand everywhere, or about supply and demand, for that matter, which has a price increasing effect in itself. It is necessary to make sure that most of the prices on well balanced markets in the sphere of the enterprises sphere develop according to the rules of competition. In places where the desired balance has not yet been achieved, or in places where it is impossible to rely on the price regulating force of the market, it is necessary to continue to require the supervising activity of the pricing authorities. [passage omitted]

[*Vasarnapi Hirek* Correspondent] Does the modification of the law concerning nuclear energy have any connection with the lessons of the Chernobyl disaster?

[Banyasz] Yes, it does, although not directly. Chernobyl was mentioned in the government debate. On the basis of a report submitted by the National Atomic Energy

Committee, the Council of Ministers discussed the state of regulations concerning the tasks and sphere of authority of the bodies in charge of the safety of nuclear power stations. It is natural that, dealing with such issues, it is impossible to disregard the lessons learned by experts from incidents and accidents that have taken place in various nuclear power stations. The government concluded that the regulation of the domestic use of nuclear energy is basically satisfactory. [passage omitted]

[*Nepszabadsag* Correspondent] How do you regard the recent experiences and the future tasks of the implementation of the new press law?

[Banyasz] Perhaps without showing off, we can say that the press law has served the development of socialist democracy well in the past year. In our view, the already rich variety of our press, its openness, social sensitivity, and readiness for debate continued to increase in the past year. [Passage omitted]

Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Visits

Arrives 29 Aug

LD292007 Warsaw PAP in English 1846 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 29 — Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov who arrived in Warsaw today gave an interview to the prime time TV news, saying i.a.:

"I have long planned to come to Warsaw. Foreign ministries of socialist countries hold regular consultations, covering also questions of press and information." Asked about today's assessment of the prospects which are ahead of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the elimination of missiles, he replied:

"Today the prospects are better than, for example, five days back. A small change has occurred in West Germany's stand as far as the missiles are involved. In any case, the prospects depend on what diplomats manage to do in Geneva between August 29 and September 15, when Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze meets with Secretary of State Shultz in Washington. I believe what the diplomats have to do lies within their possibilities. If there is enough political willingness on the part of their leaders, they will, of course succeed," Gerasimov said.

Received by Czyrek

LD312232 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 — Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary, received today Gennadiy Gerasimov, director of the information board at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

More on Dutch Foreign Minister's Visit

Talks With Messner

LD311349 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 — Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received today Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Hans van den Broek. The talk focused on the state of bilateral relations and prospects for their further development. Both sides expressed willingness to act in order to reach this goal. Assessing economic cooperation between Poland and the Netherlands, the sides pointed to the still existing possibilities and reserves in this field.

Messner briefed the Dutch minister on goals and ways of implementing reforms under way in Poland.

Meets With Orzechowski

LD312125 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, now on an official visit to Poland, held talks here today.

The Polish-Dutch plenary talks at the Foreign Ministry were preceded by a meeting of both foreign ministers Marian Orzechowski and Hans van der Broek.

During two talking sessions, both ministers exchanged opinions on the basic issues in the international situation and discussed the state of bilateral relations and ways of their intensification. They also voiced the opinion that the economic cooperation and cultural-scientific exchange, as well as the political dialogue still offer considerable reserves and opportunities. Both ministers were in favour of making use of them.

While discussing international developments the two diplomats focused on problems of East-West relations and questions of disarmament. Minister Orzechowski at length informed his guest about the premises and guidelines of the latest Polish initiative concerning armaments reduction and increasing confidence in Central Europe. Both diplomacy chiefs exchanged their views on the CSCE process and the necessity to give it uninterrupted development. They also voiced their governments' interest in negotiations and agreement between the CMEA and the EEC, and also in the future relations between Poland and the European Economic Community.

The Dutch foreign minister today laid a wreath on the unknown soldier's symbolic tomb here and visited the interior of the Wilanow Palace. This evening Minister Orzechowski gave a dinner in honour of the Dutch guest. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Miodowicz Receives Bundestag Deputies

LD312117 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 — A dozen-so [as received] Bundestag deputies of the Social Democratic Party, members of the so-called Polish circle of the FRG'S parliament social democratic floor group, are currently on a visit to Poland. During their stay in Warsaw, they were received today by Alfred Miodowicz, All-Poland Trade Union Alliance (OPZZ) chairman, Tadeusz Olechowski, foreign vice-minister, Ryszard Dobrowolski, foreign trade vice-minister and, at the Sejm, by deputy Edward Szymanski, secretary of the PUWP deputies' floor group, member of the Parliamentary Foreign Committee.

The talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs focused on Poland-FRG relations, including contacts and cooperation between the SPD and Poland, as well as on major international issues.

The West German guests spent two hours today at the O.P.Z.Z. Headquarters in a meeting with Alfred Miodowicz. The talks concentrated on issues of Poland's labour movement with respect to the country's social and economic situation. Some of the questions asked by the SPD deputies, who themselves represent trade unions, concerned representativeness and credibility of the re-born

trade union movement, and the movement's social problems resulting from Poland's difficult economic situation. Considerable attention was drawn to the programme of reforms, to the conflicts that need to be solved because of reforms, as well as to the OPZZ international activity.

"We are frequently accused at the international forum to the effect that there is no trade union pluralism in Poland. The accusation can be denied by a simple fact that the 26 thousand trade unions in Poland include about 4 thousand not affiliated to the OPZZ. The OPZZ Statute itself is pluralistic. There is one point, however, Miodowicz stressed, with regard to which we take a very strong stand, similar to the one represented by our colleagues of West Germany's DGB Headquarters, and namely that only one union can be active in a workplace. It is not unlikely that we shall go to the next International Labour Organization conference in a group comprising unionists not enrolled with the OPZZ," said Miodowicz.

Solidarity Members Arrested in Wroclaw

AU311648 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) — About 10 members of the outlawed Polish trade union Solidarity were arrested Monday in Wroclaw, southwest Poland, during a meeting to mark the seventh anniversary of the August 31, 1980 Gdansk accords, an independent source in Wroclaw said.

Among those detained by police were Jozef Pinior, Czeslaw Borowczyk and Jan Wynnik, who are former members of the Solidarity leadership for the Wroclaw region, the source said.

The arrests took place after riot police broke up a meeting attended by about 500 trade unionists and workers, the source added.

The gathering called for the re-establishment of Solidarity and the release of three members of the Polish pacifist and ecology movement, Freedom and Peace (WIP), Oskar Kasperek, Piotr Rozycki and Piot Wijas.

The three were recently detained for refusing to take an oath when they were called to do their military service. The oath includes a reference to a fraternal alliance between the Soviet and Polish armed forces.

The source also said that another well-known dissident trade unionist, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, was detained Sunday at Lubin, a copper-mining town in the centre of the country, and had not been released as of Monday.

The Gdansk accords, between the government and shipyard workers in the port of Gdansk, paved the way to Solidarity's brief legal period, which ended when the government of Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law on December 13 1981.

Later, Solidarity leader and Nobel Peace laureate Lech Walesa, watched by a crowd of about two thousand, lay a wreath at a Gdansk monument in a brief ceremony to mark the 1980 accords.

Construction of the three-cross monument — one of the demands in the Gdansk agreement — commemorated workers killed in uprisings against the authorities in 1956, 1970 and 1980.

Mr. Walesa was loudly applauded by the crowd, which sang the Polish national anthem as police stood by but took a low profile. There were no incidents.

Solidarity supporters were to hold an anniversary mass later at Gdansk's St. Mary's Basilica.

Report on Implementation of 1980 Accords

AU311419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Aug 87 p 2

[PAP report: "Implementation of Social Accords"]

[Excerpts] Ever since the conclusion of the Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie basic social accords at the end of August and the beginning of September of 1980, the government has continued to consistently report on their implementation. [passage omitted] The effective implementation of these accords was hindered and frustrated by Solidarity leaders, who, abusing the trust of millions and millions of working people and always boosting their demands, continued to block the realization of reforms and to take destructive action, which weakened the already weakened economy.

However, the implementation of some social accords cannot be regarded as satisfactory, especially in the case of housing construction, health service, and the protection of the natural environment. [passage omitted]

As early as 13 September, 1980 the State Council issued a decree on registering new trade unions outside of the old Central Trade Union Council and made it possible to carry out the registration of over 80 trade unions, including the most numerous one — the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity."

When the Solidarity statute was being registered, Solidarity leaders, threatening strikes, tried to eliminate those provisions in Item 1 of the statute that stipulated that the PPR Constitution must be the basis of activities, the party's leading role must be recognized, and the established system of international alliances must be respected. In the end these principles were included in the rider to the statute.

Members of the illegal organizations — the Social Self-Defense Committee KOR and the Confederation for an Independent Poland — were active and found refuge in the organizational structures of Solidarity. They inspired Solidarity to engage in antistate and antiparty activities, to violate the laws, and to press for continuous strikes and the disintegration of state structures.

All these activities, which continued to anarchize the country's life, forced the authorities to introduce martial law and suspend the activities of trade unions, which were then legally dissolved.

The trade union law of 8 October, 1982 fully reaffirmed the independence of trade unions from state and economic administration, their self-governing character, their equality, and their legality, renouncing only the principles of trade union pluralism for a temporary period, which will be terminated by the State Council. [passage omitted]

In 1980 it was decided in Gdansk that the workers right to strike would be guaranteed by the draft trade union law. The present trade union law includes solutions that seek to create the conditions that make it possible to resolve collective disputes by methods other than strikes and that provide for strikes only as an ultimate measure.

Realizing Gdansk decisions, the government submitted to the Sejm bill on the control of the press, publications, and public performances in order to make the mass media available to all religions. This law restricted the activities of censors to meeting the needs of the actual development of society and guaranteed the protection of the interests of the state and citizens. The changes made to this law in 1983 sought to increase the protection of state security and public order. [passage omitted]

In 1980 those gathered in Gdansk decided that it was necessary to greatly accelerate the work on economic reforms. As early as 1981 new principles of the functioning of the economy were created by the Sejm, which adopted two basic laws on state enterprises and on workers self-management bodies in state enterprises. [passage omitted]

During the first period of the economic reform far-reaching changes were made in the method of economic management, but despite undoubted achievements it was not possible to attune the economy to new principles of militant and rational economic management.

Conscious of this fact, the government drew up and submitted to extensive consultations draft changes called "Theses on the Second Stage of the Economic Reform." Social consultations on these theses are coming to an end, and the government will submit concrete draft legal and economic solutions to the Sejm this fall. [passage omitted]

Demands that leading cadres should be selected from the PZPR and other party members as well as from nonparty people in line with their qualifications, skills, and competences were accepted in Gdansk. "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" of October 1983 established uniform criteria for selecting the entire leading cadre. The trend toward more extensively appointing nonparty people to leading cadres continues to be adopted in practice. [passage omitted]

Demands were made in 1980 to improve the working conditions for the health service in order to provide full medical care for the working people. It has not been possible to meet these demands up to this day.

The departments of health, social welfare, construction, land use management, and communal economy continue to make efforts toward improving the situation of hospital construction and to provide about 25,000 hospital beds in the current 5-year period.

As of 1982 the supply of pharmaceutical and medical articles was run by operational programs. However, it has not been possible to radically improve this situation, and almost 30 percent of such articles are in short supply. [passage omitted)

In the course of work to realize "The Program for Protecting the Natural Environment and Water Economy up to 1990" it was noted that basic improvements could be achieved in only 20-25 years, mainly because of problems of execution, materials, and so on. In 1980-85 it was merely possible to reduce dust pollution countrywide and to check the process of water pollution.

Enormous investments would be required to ensure that the air, soil, and waters are as pure as required by the relevant norms. In order to implement the most desirable alternative of the protection of the natural environment up to 1990 we would have to raise outlays to about Z500 billion just to replace the present equipment, which is mostly run down and obsolete. The lack of funds is not the only difficulty. The inadequate supply of the necessary materials and equipment, too small capacities of specialist engineering and construction plants, and the lack of domestic technologies capable of industrial application are an even bigger problem. [passage omitted]

The Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie social accords demanded that the time of waiting for apartments should be reduced.

The violent slump in the size of housing construction, which was caused to a great extent by bad and inconsistent investment and economic policies in the seventies, has been checked, but so far it has been impossible to increase the construction of apartments to at least 200,000 a year. It is expected that at the beginning of the next 5-year period it will be possible to build 300,000 apartments a year and that this will tangibly improve people's housing conditions. The primary reason for this situation is the material and technological base of the various production plants that work for construction. This is primarily so with the metallurgical, engineering, and chemical industries. The lack of building sites possessing the necessary technical infrastructure is also a serious difficulty. That is why the demand for radically reducing the waiting time for apartments to 5 years could not be met so far. As ever, accelerating improvements in housing conditions is one of the basic tasks of our socioeconomic policy.

This issue continues to be the focus of the party and state authorities' attention. The Housing Council, set up in October 1985, also continues to deal with this issue.

OPZZ Chairman on Housing, Labor Agreements

LD312301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0600 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord, OPZZ, by Danuta Dykowska; date, place not specified — recorded]

[Text] [Daykowska] Mr Chairman, what is decisive today for the position of the trade unions in our country?

[Miodowicz] The position of the trade unions is decided today, was decided yesterday, and will be decided in the future by the crediblity of the trade unions. If the trade unions are not going to be credible, if they are going to fail the hopes of the working people, then it is to be supposed that the unions will experience a very difficult period. I am no longer talking of a growth in the ranks here, but there may be stagnation, even a considerable retrogression.

[Daykowska] Somebody might say that the unions in our country are strong since there are over 7 million members. Yet, in assessing the position of the trade unions it is necessary to evaluate their actual merits. Often people in the enterprises say: We assess the unions according to the criterion of what our living conditions are. I would say that this is also not a good criterion. So what should be taken into account? What the unions are proposing for the improvement of these living conditions; and the extent to which this is being listened to, to which the proposals are good?

[Miodowicz] This is a bit like the flowing of water around one's own back-yard; for on the one hand it is an undeniable fact, that if there were not 7 million of us, but if there were for example 2 million, then our degree of influence on the working people, as well as our pressure on the state or economic administration, would be quite different. Now we can speak with a full voice, in view of the fact that we have the majority in our ranks. But paradoxical situations do occur. Namely, the trade unions are very interested in the state of health of the community, especially of the working people, labor veterans, and their families. Well the state of health is to a considerable degree dependent on the condition of those who work in the health service, although not only from these, for if there is no cotton batting, then even the best surgeon in the world cannot help, for example, a woman who [words indistinct]

But let us consider the condition of health service employees. Namely, we would be interested in giving much support to the health service. Yet here we have an exceptionally difficult situation, that is the fact that the degree to which doctors are organized in trade unions is so pathetic, that we are even wondering what the problem is. You cannot work on the principle: I will wait to see what will happen, what the unions give, then I will join. The point is that, if there are so few doctors in the unions, then our actions on behalf of the doctors are as ineffective as they are. If among the miners we have more than 60 percent while in the case of doctors we have less than 30 percent, then of course in the former case, action is more effective. This must be understood. Moreover the trade unions are not so very altruistic; they have to take care of their ranks as well.

True, we take a stand on behalf of the workforces on a large scale basis, whereas we differentiate when we are considering individual problems and issues.

[Daykowska] You said, Mr Chairman, that working people in the enterprises assess the unions according to how they are living, what their living and working conditions are. I suppose that the unions have invested quite a lot of work in proposing many concepts. I have in mind here your concepts on construction, your views of the economic reform, for instance.

[Miodowicz] Unless the community sees its own interest, unless every family sees its own interest, namely the average Mr Kowalski, as lying among other things in putting our economy in order, then these will only be the efforts of a couple of Don Quixotes, with the diplomas of economists. And they can even be very wise solutions, which the community, firstly, will not accept, and secondly, will not [words indistinct].

The concentration of attention cannot be abstract, as some of our functionaries from the Planning Commission think, that is, in thinking that if they say there is one plus point, then the community will understand what one plus point means, right? Well they will not understand it, because we do not understand it in the OPZZ either.

[Daykowska] Are the trade unions going to keep abreast with what people are exactly going to be told; that is, on what is going to happen with the family, with the zloty.

[Miodowicz] I must say that the trade unions are at present preparing Alternative Number Two. This will be a very controversial document. I understand that people are going to be nervous agian in the Plannumg Commission. The reform must introduce to the consciousness of the citizen that it pays us, that it is in our material interest. And therefore the program of Minister Baka, who talks about the strengthening of the zloty, is a program that goes some way toward meeting the unionist concepts. With this program we are familiarizing ourselves very profoundly. We will probably give this program very radical support in our alternatives. The community will certainly understand when we tell them: Dear young people in the 25-35 are group: for the time being you have no chance to get an apartment, because the topic of housing construction has been massed up by our administrative apparatus and by our ministers at its very roots.

[Miodowicz continues] On the other hand, during 3 years we will bring about such a situation that we will build, for example, 200,000 apartments. During 5 years we will reach a figure of 300,000 apartments. During 5

years we will be able to tell every family when and with what prospects they will receive an apartment. It may be a prospect of the sort that was mentioned in the Szczecin agreements, a 5-year one; but it may also be an 8-year prospect; while on the other hand there should be no question of a complete lack of prospects. Thus, without a solution of the housing construction problem, there is no question of encouraging people, young people, to take part in any stage of reforming the economy whatsoever.

We will organize here, toward the end of the year, a talk, our own talk — the government can take part in it, but if it does not want to then it will not — a talk with people without apartments. What sort of people are they? They are not those veterans before whom you can only say, well, what remains in the memory [as heard], but they are those whom we are to tell in a few years [word indistinct]. Are they supposed to show much enthusiasm?

I understand that the reconstruction of our economy, the modernization, the payment of the debts — these are a great burden. Here I am not counting on any, let us say, fireworks. But housing construction? The problem is one that arises from our incompetence. Ours, the trade unions as well, for the trade unions (?are doing) too little. I think that this Congress of the Homeless should shake things up a bit.

[Daykowska] I would not say so. You said that insufficient vigor was used. I remember your speech at the Congress of the Reborn Trade Unions. I would not say there was a lack of vigor.

[Miodowicz] But what of it, if as the proverb says it is falling on deaf ears? This time we do not want it to do this. We wish to bring about a confrontation precisely with those who do not have apartments.

[Daykowska] We have discussed a rather painful social problem. I now propose that we concentrate in our conversation on the collective labor agreements.

[Miodowicz] There are model declarations in this field, but as far as deeds are concerned, things are rather difficult. For almost a year the debate has been in progress between the OPZZ and the more important federations on the one hand, and the Ministry for Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs on the other, on the subject of the three executive acts. This is a certain misunderstanding. But this also indicates the scale of the difficulty of the trade unions' work. Fortunately, at present we have this period of negotiations behind us. We fought hard here so that these executive documents would not depart in any way from the spirit of the law.

At present we have a situation whereby all the federations, all the branches of industry, may commence the negotiation of collective agreements with their ministries. I hope that the first collective agreements will be signed this year. The moment the new law on the works remuneration systems is passed, by the Sejm, then next year the climate and conditions will be created for the conclusion of works collective agreements, as our law envisages. Trade unions that have no collective agreements have no crediblity. They have no credibility not only in the opinion of the working people, our workforces, let us say; but above all they are also lacking in crediblity in international opinion as well. In Geneva one of the reproaches addressed to us, basically the only reproach, was that the trade unions do not possess labor agreements adapted to the reformed economy. In addition, we base ourselves on old agreements that are entirely lacking in compatiblity with the law on the trade unions, the law on self-management, as well as the law on the enterprises.

[Daykowska] Mr Chairman, a spiteful person would say: Well, a 7 and 1/2 million strong movement is unable to settle such a simple matter with the Labor Ministry.

[Miodowicz] Of course, because this is an example of how difficult it is for new trade unions to function, in conflict and so to speak negotiations with a very obsolete and disintegrating apparatus of state administration. Thus, I personally received with great hope the assurance of our premier, who in the conclusion of his speech at the session of the council which took place 6 weeks ago said: Whatever may happen, he promises that he will reform the administrative center. We are waiting for this promise to be kept. I personally believe that even if nothing arises from this many-hours-long council session, held jointly with the government, then this assurance gives us so much satisfaction, that even if it was only for this assurance it was worth having the meeting, and it was worth devoting those several hours to the discussion, the talks with the government.

Presidium Assesses Plan Implementation

LD312221 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 — The government presidium assessed here today the course of implementation of the Central Annual Plan.

The meeting said that the economic results scored till the end of last July confirmed positive changes and tendencies in the economy. The value of the sold production of the socialized industry went up over this period by 3.4 percent against the 3-percent increase envisaged by the plan.

This year's harvest has been two weeks late, with its conditions being more difficult than last year. According to assessments, this year's crop of the basic grains will be just like last year's one. As a result of winter losses, the fruit crop will be poorer than in 1986.

Positive changes are taking place in foreign trade, with Polish export of electro-engineering, mineral and light industry products, particularly to capitalist states, going up faster than it was planned. The sale of coal is however falling. The supply import is lower which shows the fall

in import consumption of the economy and this cannot be assessed positively. This hampers the improvement of quality and technical level of many products.

The situation of the market equilibrium is also unfavourable as it has been marked by the high increase of people's incomes going beyond the plan. The lack of balance continues to occur on the market of non-food articles. The food market is better balanced but it also suffers shortages of some goods.

The economic results scored over the seven months of this year show that the tasks mapped out in the central annual plan will be fulfilled. In many fields of the industry — particularly in the electro-engineering industry — they will be surpassed while in others — for example the timber and paper and mineral industries — the production cannot achieve the planned level. The exceeding of the fuel and power industry production will come as a result of the above plan increase of demand for energy.

The planned progress in money and market balance is also jeopardized as a result of the population's exceeding incomes taking the form of payments which are not justified by the economic results of enterprises.

In another point of the agenda, the presidium heard a report on the state of implementaton of motions and postulates of voters forwarded during the Sejm election campaign.

The government presidium said that the hitherto state of the implementation of motions by the voters was satisfactory. Next, the presidium adopted a report on the implementation of tasks in the development of national education.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Pays Visit

Meets With Giosan

AU291523 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1430 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29-08-1987 — Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], received on August 29, a delegation of U.S. deputies and senators, headed by Steny Hoyer, chairman of the U.S. Congress' Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who are visiting Romania.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two legislative fora, with emphasis on the contribution they can make to the development and diversification of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the U.S.A. in domains of mutual interest. The joint wish was expressed to intensify the bilateral collaboration within international reunions for the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among all world nations.

The interview was attended by Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman, chairman of the Romanian Group in the Interparliamentary Union, deputies, members of the Group of Romanian Parliamentarians for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

The Bureau of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of U.S. deputies and senators .

The same day, the American guests had an interview with the Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church Teoctist Arapasu, and visited socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest.

Meets With Vaduva

AU311757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/08/1987 — On August 31, Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ilie Vaduva had an interview with the delegation of U.S. deputies and senators led by Steny Hoyer, chairman of the European Security and Cooperation Commission of U.S. Congress, now on a visit to Romania.

During the talks questions were approached related to possibilities of further developing the Romanian-American economic cooperation and collaboration in areas of joint interest, of broadening and diversifying goods exchanges between the two countries.

The American guests also had interviews at the Executive Committees of the People's Councils of Brasov and Covasna counties and saw round places of social, cultural and tourist interest in Curtea de Arges, Brasov and Covasna municipalities.

The U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, Roger Kirk, gave a reception on August 31 to mark the visit to Romania of the delegation of U.S. deputies and senators.

Attending were Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, executives of the foreign affairs ministry, deputies, representatives of other central institutions.

Ceausescu Receives National Day Greetings

Mexican Socialist Party Greetings

AU311359 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Jorge Cruickshank Garcia, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Socialist Party of Mexico to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Esteemed Comrade: Please accept our party's fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, which permitted the Romanian people to embark on a new stage of a historical development. The Romanian people, led by its vanguard, the RCP, waged many battles and won many victories on the path of building a new system, one without exploiters and exploited — the socialist system.

Our party, firmly following Marxist-Leninist principles, enriched and applied to the national realities by our founder and thinker, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, again expresses its close solidarity with the RCP and the Romanian people and extends to you wishes for new and great achievements on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

With fraternity,
Long live Mexico,
Jorge Cruickshank Garcia, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Socialist Party of Mexico

Costa Rica Socialists' Message

AU311251 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of Costa Rican Socialist Party and William Reuben Soto, secretary in charge of international affairs to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania on Romania's National Day anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Please accept the greetings and solidarity message we convey to you and to the Romanian people on the occasion of 23 August, Romania's national day.

With fraternal sentiments,
Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of the Costa Rican Socialist Party

William Reuben Soto, secretary in charge with international affairs

Joint U.S. Military, Economic Talks Held

LD312049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1512 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 31 (TANJUG) — The possibilities of promoting military-economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States, as part of the strengthening of overall bilateral relations, were the main topic of talks between delegations of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly's Committee for National Defence and the U.S. Congress Subcommittee for Military Expenditure here today.

The delegations were headed by the Yugoslav Committee's chairman Bogdan Tankosic and the U.S. subcommittee's chairman William Chappel. Both sides confirmed their wish to continue developing the traditionally successful parliamentarian cooperation through the immediate activity of the two bodies in charge of the defence issues as well.

The two sides stressed that there exist needs and conditions for promoting military-economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States.

They also discussed Yugoslav imports of arms and military equipment from the United States and ways of developing cooperation in the import of modern technology, licences and in the field of co-production, as well as possible Yugoslav counter-deliveries.

The two delegations also discussed the participation of the Yugoslav military industry in the production of some parts, assemblies and equipment with the U.S. military industry for marketing in third countries.

The guests were also informed of the Yugoslav views on some important military and political problems in the world, the concept of total national defence and social self-protection and the organisation of the Yugoslav armed forces and their financing.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Charges Filed Against 17

LD282235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT

[Text] Velika Kladusa, 28 Aug (TANJUG) — Six criminal charges have been filed with the basic public prosecutor's office in Velika Kladusa against 17 individuals holding the most accountable positions in the Agrokomerc marketing, poultry, and delicatessen work organizations — the signatories of the unsecured bills of exchange. Charges have been brought against: Zvone Pavlinovic, Sulejman Cufurovic, Dragan Valentic, Vasa Dobrosavljevic, Stojan Jankovic, Milan Sarac, Kasim Okanovic, Djura Horvat, Vlada Iskric, Rasim Pozderac, Ibrahim Kajbic, Munib Beslagic, Ibrahim Filipovic, Mebrur Sukalic, Nedzad Puric, Stanko Medic, and Radosav Mitrovic.

The criminal charges state the well-founded suspicion that these Agrokomerc managers have violated Article 44 of the Law on Guaranteeing Payment to Beneficiaries of Social Funds. These charges, as we have learned from Public Prosecutor Borislav Rakinic, are being processed and will be dealt with in a few days following agreement with the higher prosecutors.

Former Official Arrested

LD282236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1539 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Velika Kladusa, August 28 (TANJUG) — At the request of the Velika Kladusa municipal public prosecutor, former director of the Agrokomerc internal bank Alija Alesevic was arrested today. This is the first arrest since the exposure of the "Agrokomerc" affair — the biggest financial affair in Yugoslavia.

The public prosecutor today explained that the arrest was made on grounds that an offence involving the misuse of authority in economy has been committed. Nada Omerdic, Alesevic's deputy, away from Velika Kladusa at the moment, will probably be also arrested.

Information to date is that "Agrokomerc" of Velika Kladusa has issued unsecured promissory notes, in the national currency, worth between 290 and 500 million U.S. dollars. The affair is qualified as the heaviest blow to Yugoslavia's financial-monetary market in the past forty years.

Initiative to Replace Director

LD300102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2215 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Velika Kladusa, 29 Aug (TANJUG) — The Cazin LC Municipal Committee presidium stated this evening that those most responsible for the situation that came about in Agrokomerc are the management board and its chairman, Fikret Abdic. The presidium launched an initiative to replace him and establish the ideopolitical responsibility of LC members on the management board.

Workers Protest Bank Closure

LD311517 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] An enlarged session of the LC Presidium of Bosnia and Hercegovina is taking place in Sarajevo. It is anticipated that the Presidium will lay down the ideopolitical tasks tied up with solving the problems concerning the Agrokomerc combine in Velika Kladusa. We have also received a dispatch from our Radio Sarajevo colleague Muhamed Muljic in that city:

[Mujlic] The full weight of the Agrokomerc uncovered promissory notes has fallen on the Bihac Bank, which has in turn caused a series of serious consequences for this area of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The bank in Bihac was still not operating today, resulting in over 10,000

workers in the four Western Krajina municipalities failing to receive their July wages. The fear that this will reflect on the political and security situation in the Bihac commune area was confirmed today.

The machines in the Una basic organization of associated labor in the Komiteks textile combine employing 1,100 workers stopped this morning. Dissatisfied with the closure of the Bihac bank and that their July wages have not been paid out yet, the employees in this basic organization all stopped work. There is a threat that the work stoppage may spread to other basic organizations in Komiteks, which employs a total of about 6,000 workers. All the efforts made so far to lift the stop in Bihac Bank transactions have not produced any results.

The enormous weight of almost 19,000 billion dinars [190 billion new dinars] of Agrokomerc uncovered promissory notes is having an increasing effect on the already unenviable position of the economy in this part of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

According to information received in Velika Kladusa, production today was going full steam ahead in all the sections of this collective. The only item that ran out was the food reserves for the turkey farms in Cazin.

Consultations and talks are going in the Bihac, Cazin, Bosanska Krupa, and Velika Kladusa municipalities on steering fresh cadres into the board of management of the Bihac Basic Bank, because the present members of this body have been given a vote of no confidence.

LC Presidium Discusses Affair

LD312303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Sarajeo, 31 Aug (TANJUG) — In an extended session the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Milan Uzelac, including members of the LCY Central Committee who are in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, members of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, and those in the most senior posts in the organs of sociopolitical organizations and self-managing and state organs in the republic today considered the immediate ideopolitical tasks in resolving the situation engendered by bureaucratic and technocratic deformations of social relations in the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor and organs of the sociopolitical community in Velika Kladusa by their issuing of unsecured bills, and by a series of other illegalities and irregularities in the business operations of the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor.

A communique issued today says that the presidium assessed that this represents the undermining of our economic system — something that has dealt a severe blow to the overall efforts of society to overcome the causes of the crisis and secure as quickly as possible more stable socioeconomic development in the republic and the country. [passage omitted]

The Presidium concluded that a proposal should be put forward to the Bosnia-Hercegovian LC Central Committee that Fikret Abdic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, should be expelled from the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee because of his violating LC policy, technobureaucratic irresponsibility, violating constitutional and legal norms, and unprincipled behavior. [passage omitted]

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium instructed delegates of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee in the republican conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP to immediately start the procedure of removing Fikret Abdic from the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium started an initiative that Communists in appropriate organs should immediately begin replacement of the chairman of the management board, as well as of the entire management board of the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium assessed that it is necessary to examine the immediate ideopolitical responsibility of Communists in the Republican Public Prosecutor's Office, Bosnia-Hercegovina Social Accountancy Service, National Bank, Sarajevo Economic Bank, Udruze Bank, who did now show enough initiative in uncovering, qualifying and undertaking necessary measures under their competence in protecting legality and social property. [passage omitted]

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee instructs the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC organs and organizations to intensify the struggle for constitutionality and legality and the protection of social property in all environments on the basis of principled stands of the LC policy, and to start the most energetic process of settling accounts with all proponents of negative manifestations and behavior.